



Chris Owens
Director

This edition of *The Scoop* is dedicated to “90 Years & Counting” since women obtained the vote. It was a pleasure to attend the May 2010 Women’s Leadership Council hosted by Eleanor Jordan, Executive Director, Kentucky Commission on Women.

KCW has planned an exciting agenda for the August 26th, the 90th Anniversary celebration

Being able to exercise the right to vote meant more than putting a piece of paper in a box once or twice a year. It amplified women’s voices and commanded an audience to their concerns.



Please join Eleanor Jordan, Executive Director of KCW & me in Frankfort on August 26, 2010 in celebration: *Votes For Women The 90th Anniversary.*

You can find more information by visiting [KCW on the web.](#)

Celebrate: VOTES FOR WOMEN

90 Years and Counting, August 26, 2010

OFW joins the Kentucky Commission on Women in extending an invitation to “90 Years and Counting”.

You won’t want to miss one moment.

- Register (free) at [KCW’s website](#) and view the agenda.
- Everyone is encouraged to wear the traditional suffrage white—you can purchase a purple sash.



Why Celebrate Women’s Equality Day?

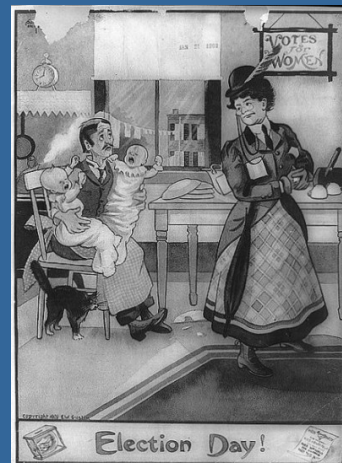
What better way to honor our rights as women than to honor the pioneers of the women’s rights movement? Votes for women seems like a “no brainer” today but was achieved only through decades of dedication and sacrifice. For generation after generation, the anti-suffrage strategy worked. In 1920, seventy-two years after the Seneca Falls women’s rights convention, the right for women to vote became federal law in the United States.

The path to the ballot box was filled with obstacles from a well-organized, well-funded anti-suffrage movement. Popular arguments against recognizing women’s right to vote included: most women really didn’t want the vote; women were not qualified or emotionally suited to such responsibilities; and the frightening specter of women causing men to lose their “place” in society. Woe to the men who would be left to raise their children and wash dirty dishes while women were out doing “men’s work.”

Once women’s voices were recognized at the ballot box the dynamics of resolving women’s issues changed. *Women had more than the ability to plead.* The vote commanded attention to women’s wide range of concerns — health, income, children, labor, property ownership, education, careers, being treated equally and fairly, as well as representation.

Unable to resist the silliness of arguments against “the delicate sex” having access to the ballot box, in 1915 writer Alice Duer Miller penned *Why We Don’t Want Men to Vote*. Here are her tongue in cheek “reasons”:

- Because a man’s place is in the army.
- Because no really manly man wants to settle any question otherwise than by fighting about it.
- Because if men should adopt peaceable methods women will no longer look up to them.
- Because men will lose their charm if they step out of their natural sphere and interest themselves in other matters than feats of arms, uniforms, and drums.
- Because men are too emotional to vote. Their conduct at baseball games and political conventions shows this, while their innate tendency to appeal to force renders them unfit for government.



In this issue you will:

- ◆ Connect to Your History: The Vote—What Did It Mean for Women?
- ◆ Meet Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Her Page in History — Now on the Web
- ◆ Read “In The Interest of Women: The Right To Vote—Let History Inspire Us”
- ◆ Find Out About Women’s Wages
- ◆ Explore Local Events in Celebration of Women’s Equality Day



Upcoming Mayor's Community Conversations



**Community
Conversations begin at
6:30pm on the
3rd Monday of the Month**

Monday, July 19

Westport Middle School
8100 Westport Road [Map it](#)

Monday, August 16

Central High School
Small Gym
1130 W. Chestnut Street [Map it](#)

Monday, Sept. 20

Iroquois High School
Big Gym
4615 Taylor Boulevard [Map it](#)

Monday, October 18

Seneca High School
Large Gym
3510 Goldsmith Lane [Map it](#)

Monday, Nov. 15

New Downtown Arena
Second and Main Streets
[Map it](#)

**Be sure to look for OFW at
the Mayor's Community
Conversations.**



In The Interest Of Women

The Right To Vote—Let History Inspire Us

Contributed by: Carmen Rivera-Moreno

162 years ago, one woman sat down to talk with some friends and started a revolution. Elizabeth Cady Stanton expressed her displeasure with the status of women in America's newly established democracy. She and her friends devised a plan for change, and set in motion events that would change our world forever.

This was the birth of the Women's Rights Movement. Women like Stanton, Ida B. Wells, and Susan B. Anthony fought tirelessly to advocate for women and men to have equal rights in America. One such victory came on August 26th, 1920 when women were given the legal right to vote—a right that guaranteed that women would now make an impact on the country in which they lived. And, according to the Center for American Women and Politics at Rutgers University, women have continued to take this privilege very seriously 90 years later. The voter turnout rate has historically been substantially higher for women than men; for example, in the 2004 election, women voters outnumbered men by **8.8 million**.

Women have used the right to vote as a springboard to influence laws and politics; gather support for major women's health issues such as breast and cervical cancer; and, establish a strong presence in the America's workforce. Think about it—in the past two

years, we have experienced history in the making! In 2009, Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor became the first Latina to be on the Supreme Court; if appointed this year, Elena Kagan would be the third woman on the Supreme Court, marking the first time the Court has been one-third female. In May 2010, the US Department of Defense announced that women will be allowed to serve on submarine crews beginning in 2011, marking a dramatic shift in our military's perspective. Closer to home, the Kentucky Commission on Women continues to represent women's interests and needs in our state government. The organization monitors bills as they progress through our state legislature, distributes health statistics on women in Kentucky, and has established the state's first health registry.

These are just a few examples of how the Women's Rights Movement continues to significantly shape our country's future. As women, we should never forget those who paved the way for us all those years ago. Take some time to think about how one group of friends initiated a new way of thinking for America. Let those thoughts be an inspiration for you to continue the movement and become the next Women's Rights pioneer.

Acknowledgements: OFW Volunteers & Interns



It's a little sad to say "goodbye" to Simran Brar who interned with Office For Women this spring. While a graduate student at Sullivan University, Simran helped OFW with many things, especially coordination of the 2010 May health fairs during National Women's health Month.

We know Simran's talents, desire to learn and respect for others will make her successful no matter what she chooses for her next adventure.

Our thanks for all you did!

If you would like to intern or volunteer for OFW, here are some skills that are always needed:

- Web site maintenance
- Writers for articles
- Event Coordination and participation
- [Safe Havens Program](#)—Louisville Metro Visitation & Exchange Center

Have other talents? Visit OFW's [web pages](#) for other ideas. If OFW is not the best fit, we can help connect you to other women's organizations.

*Louisville's best resource:
The women of our community.*

The Louisville Metro Office for Women (OFW) uses advocacy and policy to improve the status of all women in the Louisville Metro area. OFW is part of Advocacy and Public Policy within the [Louisville Metro Housing and Family Services Department](#), Division of Human Services. OFW's focus includes issues that affect women's physical and mental health, social and economic well-being, employment, housing, political involvement, legal issues, and safety issues such as domestic violence and abuse.

“Big Picture” Costs of Child— Rearing

According to US Dept of Agriculture (USDA) the [cost of raising children for a middle class family](#) is \$286,000 per child from birth through age 17. This is based on 2009 costs and information for a family with gross income between: \$56,670 and \$98,120—well above the median income for women in our community.

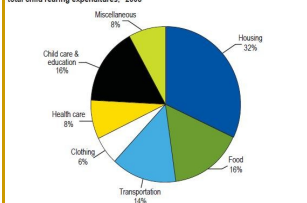
NOTE: Several direct expenses that take a bite out of middle class wallets are not calculated including the costs of a college education. Costs included are: housing, food, transportation, health care, clothing, childcare and education, and miscellaneous goods and services.

Some good news: Basics such as housing remained constant for close to 50 years. Filling the grocery cart has decreased in cost.

Not so-good news: The cost of health care and child care have continued to climb for the past 50 years. Both are extremely bad news for struggling single women head of households.

Click the chart to see more.

Figure 2: Expenditure shares on a child from birth through age 17 as a percentage of total child rearing expenditures,¹ 2008



¹U.S. average for the younger child in middle income, husband-wife families with two children. Child care and education expenses only for families with expense.

Honoring Louisville & Kentucky Women Who Broke Barriers Before Suffrage

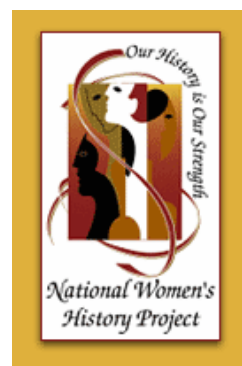
1817- 1915 [Susan Look Avery](#) — An abolitionist and suffragist, while a resident of Louisville was the Founder of the Women’s Club of Kentucky and represented Kentucky at the 25th Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton presided over the Convention.)

1755-1833 [Esther Whitley](#) — Wife of William Whitley, known for her ability as a [sharp shooter](#). Nickname: *Kentucky’s Annie Oakley*. She and Janice Meniffee were counted among the “available guns” to come to the defense of Ft. Harrod. (see *The Kentuckians*, By Janice Holt Giles, p. 174) A rifle engraved with her initials is displayed at the Whitley House in Crab Orchard, KY.

1814ca-1890 [Lucie Blackburn](#) — Upon learning that she was to be sold, she and her husband escaped from Louisville to Detroit and went on eventually to Ontario where they established a cab company.

A marker commemorates their trail to freedom through Underground Railroad at 4th and Market Street in Louisville and at Front and Parliament Streets in Toronto, Ontario. After establishing themselves in the Ontario community, the Blackburns were able to financially assist many other escaped slaves who followed their path up the Underground Railroad to Ontario. The Blackburns became active in the Canadian abolitionist movement.

1868-1928 [Lucie N. DuValle](#) — Credited with beginning what became the Parent Teachers Association (PTA) originally called “parent meetings”; was the first female principal of a Louisville public school; became the highest paid African American in Louisville.



Women Imaging Women:

Celebration of Women Artists & the 90th Anniversary of Votes For Women

Debra Lott of *Pyro Gallery* announces the invitational exhibit **‘Women Imaging Women’** opening July 30th, 2010 at *Pyro Gallery*, 624 West Main Street, Louisville.

Show Dates: Thursday July 29- September 5, 2010
Opening Reception - Friday, July 30th, 6:00- 9:00
First Friday Trolley Hops:
August 6, 6:00-9:00pm, September 3, 6:00-9:00pm

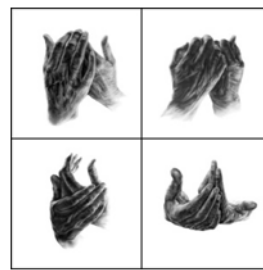
Women Imaging Women will Showcase a unique, eclectic collection of visual art featuring professional women artists specializing in a variety of media with women as content in their work. **Debra Lott** is an artist and educator specializing in oil painting with an expertise in portraiture and large scale figurative paintings. She studied privately in south Florida under Graham Ingles, illustrator and famed comic artist, received an MAT with a specialization in painting from Florida Atlantic University and a BA in Art Education from Palm Beach Atlantic University.



The show will hang along side of Lott’s new work and new series, *Dreams of my Daughter*, which focuses on a visual interpretation of her daughter’s graphic descriptions of lucid dreams.

The series incorporates two elements; (1) voyeuristic views of her daughter during dream states with subconscious images materializing into reality and (2) images of her daughter experiencing the sensations of common dreams. The paintings are large scale with realistic life-size figures and rich color schemes.

Since moving to Louisville eight years ago, Lott has been a full time art educator and has actively involved herself in the art community as a member of *Pyro Gallery*, exhibiting in a two woman show, **Elements and Icons**, and a one woman show, **View Points**, which featured her *Elderly Women Series*. Mrs. Lott’s Art Work Can [Be Viewed Online](#). She may be [Contacted by email](#) by phone 502-426-1328 or 502-541-3711.



Among the costs not included are lost career earnings: **“The Motherhood Penalty”**. According to a [2009 article in Businessweek](#) working moms were offered \$11,000 less per year on average than equally qualified women without children. So earnings go down as child care and health care have gone up.



2010 Observances

August
National Night Out **3rd**

Women's Equality Day
26th

September:
Take Back The Night

Project Homeless Connect

October – Awareness
Month for:

Domestic Violence

Breast Cancer

November
The Great Smokeout **18th:**

International Day for the
Elimination of Violence
against Women **25th**

National Diabetes
Awareness Month

Healthy Skin Month

December
World AIDS Day **1st**



Girl power Rules: Honoring Votes For Women

Contributed by: Krista Frazier Museum

Join the **Frazier International History Museum** for a girl power themed **SECOND SATURDAY** on August 14, 2010. From 12 to 5 p.m., this family friendly day will feature crafts, games, activities and historical performances revolving around the theme, "Equality Day: Winning the Vote for Women."

Make and wear your own buttons, sashes and fans. Enjoy a short film chronicling the history of the 19th Amendment and the fight by women to gain the right to vote in, "Votes For Women." Explore what woman—historical or living—has inspired you. See live historical performances throughout the day depicting women who made significant contributions

throughout history, such as Annie Oakley, Joan of Arc, Juliette Gordon Low and others.

Museum admission and all **SECOND SATURDAY** activities are **FREE** to Kids Club members (for children ages 5 to 14). For more information on the Frazier Museum, [visit online](#) or call: (502) 753-5663.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Why celebrate Women?

Historical Information Courtesy of: Marsha Weinstein and the [Elizabeth Cady Stanton Trust](#)

Celebrating contributions women have made in promoting, justice and equality is a major tool for social change. There is no better way to remember the value of our rights as citizens than to honor the women pioneers who made them possible. Elizabeth Cady Stanton persevered personal rejection and unceasing anti-suffragist attitudes, and never gave up. Although she did not live to see the passage of the 19th Amendment, she established a foundation of activism on which future generation can build.

Elizabeth ignited a rebellion that brought about one of history's largest revolutions in social change. She was a brilliant writer strategist and philosopher. At the same time she was a wife, a mother of seven children and revolutionary. Recent historians have illuminated Elizabeth as the leading suffragist and feminist reformer of the 19th century Americana. The rebellion caused Americans to reevaluate laws and customs treating women as dependents' of men, without need of, or rights to the same opportunities.

Elizabeth, born November 12, 1815, in Johnstown, New York, was the eight of ten children. The daughter of well-to-do-parents, her mother Margaret Livingston, in 1801 married Daniel Cady who became a state Supreme Court judge. The family's future was centered on the male heirs; however four of the five sons died in infancy, and by the time she was eleven, her only surviving brother, passed away.

Her father was devastated. Elizabeth recorded his time of grief. "...we both sat in silence, he thinking of the wreck of all his hopes in the loss of a dear son, and I wondering what could be said or done to fill the

void in his breast. At length, he heaved a deep sigh and said "Oh my daughter, I wish you were a boy!" Throwing my arms about his neck I replied "I will try to be all my brother was."

Her father's attitude affected young Elizabeth deeply, and set the stage for a life dedicated to reversing society's unfair treatment of women. She foreshadowed her own role as an activist when as a child going through her father's law books, she thought of cutting out all passages that prevented women from having right equal to men. She was caught before she could begin the deed.

Her father instructed her, to change a law, one must appeal to legislators who pass laws. Later in 1854, Elizabeth did just that. She appeared before the New York State legislature, speaking in favor of women's property rights.

"To deny political equality is to rob the ostracized of all self-respect; of credit in the market place; of recompense in the world of work; of a voice among those who make and administer the law; a choice in the jury before whom they are tried, and in the judge who decides their punishment."

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

To find out more visit:

ElizabethCadyStanton.org



"The women of this country ought be enlightened in regard to the laws under which they live, that they may no longer publish their degradation by declaring themselves satisfied with their present position, nor their ignorance, by asserting that they have all the rights they want."

HOW TO:

Negotiate Your Salary & Benefits ... for Women

Here are some tips from: ["Ask For It"](#)

- Negotiate! It will almost never hurt you, and almost always help. Screw up your courage and just do it!
- Do your research - know what you are worth. Ask for advice from knowledgeable, well-compensated people with more skill and experience than you.
- Never ever give the first figure for salary - make the person hiring say a number first, even if they ask, repeatedly. Never ever! If there's a form, don't fill in the "Salary" blanks. Just don't do it.
- Always act slightly disappointed, no matter what the job offer is. Ask for time to think about it (i.e., plan your strategy) before getting back to them.

Quiz: Woman Suffrage

- 1. What was the "most radical demand" made by women at the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY in 1848?**
 - A. A call for education to be made available to all women.
 - B. A call for giving women separate legal status from their fathers or husbands.
 - C. Women getting the vote
- 2. The campaign for suffrage consisted of a small, dogged group of women. True or False**
- 3. Woman's domestic role was never mentioned in the suffrage campaign. True or False**
- 4. Women's special qualities identified during the suffrage campaign were:**
 - A. Moral arbiters of society, keepers of cultural tradition and nurturers of children
 - B. Pretty, soft and meek
 - C. Intellectually superior to men, courageous, and bold.
- 5. What were the suffrage campaign colors?**
 - A. Red, white, and blue
 - B. White, purple and gold
 - C. Pink, white and yellow
- 6. What was the suffrage campaign flower?**
 - A. Sunflower B. Rose C. Tulip
- 7. What allegorical figure was often used in the suffrage campaign?**
 - A. Women of justice
 - B. Female figure representing love
 - C. Herald/angel
- 8. Who was the Patron Saint most widely used in the suffrage movement?**
 - A. Mother Theresa
 - B. Hildegard of Bingen
 - C. Joan of Arc
- 9. Why were some suffragists jailed?**
 - A. For picketing the White House
 - B. For parading without a license
 - C. For unlady-like behavior
- 10. Babies were used in suffrage campaigns because:**
 - A. They were cute
 - B. Babies wanted the vote
 - C. Children were appealing and inoffensive

To see the Answers and more women's history visit: [National Women's History Museum](#)

Women And Wages. . .

Is it a coincidence that in 1920, the same year women obtained the right to vote The Women's Bureau became a permanent part of the federal Department of Labor? [The charge of the Women's Bureau](#): "to formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable, employment."

Eighty years later, women still earn less than men. Forty-three years ago with the passage of the Equal Pay Act, aimed at wage discrimination, it became illegal to pay women lower rates for the same job only because of their sex. Not gender but differences in seniority, merit, the quality or quantity of work, or other considerations could affect pay rates.

The [Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009](#) was passed to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It is a tool to help break down barriers of wage discrimination. More information on Fair Pay is available online from the [National Women's Law Center](#) and the [American Association of University Women](#).

Despite anti-discrimination laws and 2009 legislation:

- In Louisville, the mean income for women is \$37,689 while the mean income for men is \$55,083.
- In Kentucky, a women needs a bachelor's degree to earn as much money as a male with a high school education.
- Single women head of households have the highest poverty rate in Louisville.

What are the root causes of wage disparities? Is it true that historically women have been more willing than men to "work for less?" Some data indicates women have lower earnings expectations and/or do not negotiate as well as men do for salaries and compensation. Other studies tie wage disparities to women and child rearing. How much of a role does wage discrimination play? Do young girls and women enter the workforce properly prepared? These are some of the questions OFW will be examining. Your opinions and suggestions will be needed on this topic!

"Nice girls don't ask, but smart women do. **Ask for It** provides the tangible tools and tips you need to get your fair share of the raises, promotions, and perks you've earned—and deserve."

—Lois P. Frankel, Ph.D., author of *Nice Girls Don't Get the Corner Office* and *Nice Girls Don't Get Rich*